

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT DIVISION

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Scott Seacat, Legislative Auditor
FROM: Lisa Blanford, Senior Performance Auditor
DATE: September 26, 2006
RE: Code of Ethics for Public Employees (07L-2352)

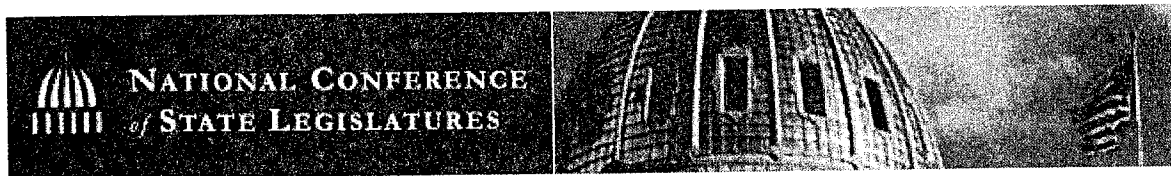
This memo answers your questions regarding code of ethics statutes for public employees in Montana and in other states. The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) Ethics Center compiles state-by-state data on legislative ethics laws. These laws are divided into seven major categories: gifts, honorariums, nepotism, revolving door, conflict of interest, financial disclosure and lobbyists. The following sections provide a general summary of each area.

- **Gifts:** Gift giving and receiving is prohibited in all states if it influences official action. From that point on, states differ in the details. Gift restriction statutes generally can be grouped into three categories: zero tolerance laws, bright line test laws, and disclosure rather than restriction. States with zero tolerance laws prohibit gift giving. Almost half of the states specify a monetary limit on gifts to legislators. These states employ a "bright line test," and allow gifts up to a certain dollar value ranging from \$3 to \$500. Some states focus on disclosure rather than restrictions and require all gifts be reported.
- **Honorariums:** Honorariums are payments for speeches, articles or appearances. Twenty-three states prohibit them if they are offered in connection with a legislator's official duties. Most states that prohibit honorariums allow reimbursement for travel, lodging and necessary expenses. Twenty-seven states allow honorariums or don't specifically address them in statute.
- **Nepotism:** Nepotism is defined as hiring a relative. Nineteen states restrict nepotism to varying degrees. All 50 states maintain laws that either prohibit or suggest guidelines for conflict-of-interest situations, which may restrict nepotism depending on interpretation of the law.
- **Revolving door:** These laws ban legislators from lobbying government after they leave office. Twenty-six states mandate a period of time that must elapse before a former legislator can represent clients before the legislature. These "cooling off period" laws are intended to keep former legislators from using their government connections to benefit themselves or their business interests after they leave office.

- Conflict of interest: Appears to be the most common ethical dilemma faced by state legislators. Ethics commissions and committees reported that the largest number of requests for advice and counseling revolve around conflict of interest issues. Conflict of interest laws and rules include issues such as representing others before government, contracting with government and voting procedures.
- Personal financial disclosure: These laws require public servants to open their books, to a certain extent, for public inspection. Many elected and appointed office-holders at the local, state and federal level must abide by versions of these provisions, which are different from campaign finance disclosures. All but three states require state legislators to file personal financial disclosures, also called statements of economic interest. Forty-five states require that updates be filed annually.
- Lobbyists: Legislatures in all 50 states have passed laws regulating lobbyists to ensure there is a distance between the lobbyists' legitimate role and the interests of the public at large. States' codes of ethics for lobbyists cover topics such as registration fees, activity report requirements and other regulations and prohibitions.

Enforcement of states' ethics laws is performed by ethics committees and ethics commissions. All 50 states have an ethics committee, which provides internal oversight over legislators. In addition, 39 states have ethics commissions, which watch over not only legislators, but also state staff. Members are citizens or public officials appointed by the governor or other leaders.

This memo provides a general overview of ethics laws and enforcement. If there is a particular area you would like additional information on, please let me know and I can provide more detailed data including statutory references. In addition, I have included several attachments from NCSL to provide more details.



Ethics Committees and Ethics Commissions: What's the Difference?

[Committee & Commission Home](#) | [Committees](#) | [Commissions](#) | [All Oversight Agencies](#)

Ethics Committees	Ethics Commissions
Members are state Legislators	Members are citizens or public officials appointed by governor or other leaders. Twenty-four states forbid public officials from serving on ethics commissions.
Internal oversight. Committee members oversee their peers compliance with ethics laws.	External oversight. Commission members oversee state employees and legislators compliance with ethics laws.
Legislative branch; Can be a joint committee, or each chamber within the legislature can have its own.	Most are part of the executive branch, although their budgets, in most states, are controlled by the Legislature.
Duties can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider their colleagues' violations of ethics statutes • Administering state ethics laws in states without committees • Authoring chambers codes of ethics. 	Duties can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adopting regulations pertaining to state's ethics laws, providing ethics training, • investigating ethics complaints and determining penalties or issuing advisory opinions • Receiving financial disclosure and lobbyist reporting statements.
Jurisdiction includes only the legislature.	Jurisdiction sometimes includes the legislature, often includes other branches of state government.
Present in some form in all 50 states.	Present in some form in 39 states, having jurisdiction over the legislative branch in 33. (Commissions in Illinois, Indiana, New York, Michigan, Ohio, and North Carolina do not have authority over legislators.)

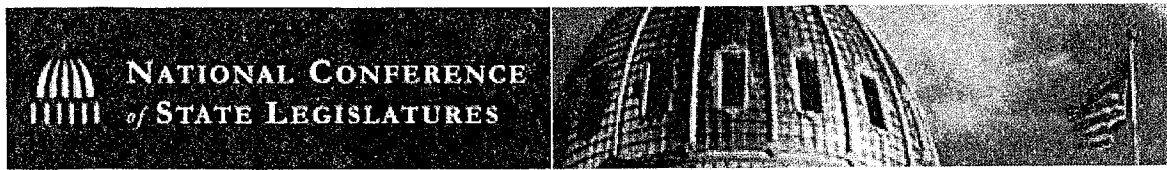


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Ethics: Prohibitions Against Legislators Lobbying State Government After They Leave Office

UPDATED June, 2006--reflects statutes in effect as of 12/31/05

AL| AK| AZ| AR| CA| CO| CT| DE| FL| GA| HI| ID| IL| IN| IA| KS| KY| LA| ME| MD| MA| MI| MN| MS| MO| MT| NE| NV| NH| NJ| NM| NY| NC| ND| OH| OK| OR| PA| RI| SC| SD| TN| TX| UT| VT| VA| WA| WV| WI| WY

State	Policy	Statutory Reference
Alabama	No public official shall serve for a fee as a lobbyist or otherwise represent clients, including his or her employer before the board, agency, commission, department, or legislative body, of which he or she is a former member for a period of two years after he or she leaves such membership	§ 36-25-13
Alaska	Legislators may not lobby for compensation for one year after leaving office. State constitution prohibits for one year a legislator from being elected, nominated or appointed to any office or position of profit that has been created or the salary increased during his or her term of office.	§ 24-45-121(c); AK constitution, Article II, Section 5
Arizona	For one year , a former public officer, including legislator, shall not represent another person for compensation before the legislature concerning any matter with which the legislator was directly concerned and personally participated. For two years after he or she leaves office, no public officer, including legislator, may disclose or use for personal profit information designated as confidential.	§ 38-504(a)(b)
Arkansas	None. Prohibited activities §21-8-304.	
California	Former state government officials are banned for one year from contacting specified government agencies. They are prohibited from accepting compensation to act as the agent, attorney or representative of another person for purposes of influencing specific government agencies.	§ 87406 (a.k.a.) Milton Parks Restrictions Act of 1990.
Colorado	No ban, but if a legislator is employed as a lobbyist, the employer shall file a statement under oath with the secretary of state within 15 days.	§ 24-6-306
Connecticut	No legislator shall engage in the profession of lobbyist for one year after expiration of term for which he or she was elected.	§ 2-16a

Delaware	None. Revolving door ban does not apply to legislators. Prohibitions relating to conflicts of interest § 5805. Code of conduct § 5806.	
Florida	Members of the legislature are prohibited from personally representing another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which the individual was a member for two years following vacation of office.	§ 112.313(9); FLA Constitution Sec. 8(e), Art. II
Georgia	None.	
Hawaii	No former legislator for one year shall represent a person or business for a fee or other consideration on matters in which the former legislator or employee participated in or on matters involving official action by the legislature. No former legislator shall disclose confidential information or use the information for personal gain or for anyone's benefit.	§ 84-18
Idaho	None. Non-compensated Public Official exception - allowed an interest in any contract made or entered into by the board to which he or she is a member. §59-704A.	
Illinois	None. Restricted Activities §5 ILCS 420/2-101. There are revolving door provisions that apply to conflicts of interest in government contracts, and to a limited situation in conjunction with an early retirement program. Code of conduct §420/3-102.	
Indiana	None, but current legislators are forbidden from receiving compensation other than their regular salary for lobbying, under IC 2-7-5-2. Also, former legislators who are lobbyists may not be on the floor of either chamber during session, under IC 2-7-5-3.	
Iowa	Former legislators shall not within a period of two years appear before the agency or receive compensation for any services rendered on behalf of any person, firm etc in relation to any case or proceeding with which the person was directly participated. Ban of two years from acting as a lobbyist.	§ 68B.7 § 68B.5A
Kansas	A one-year prohibition on being involved in any contract funded while the legislator was in office; one-year prohibition on representing any person in a court proceeding on certain legislative actions; one year restriction of civil state appointment in an office that was created in previous term prior to departure.	§ 46-233(b)(c) § 46-234
Kentucky	There is a restriction for two years on a former legislator becoming a legislative agent.	§ 6.757
Louisiana	No former elected official, including a legislator, or agency head for two years shall assist another person for compensation in connection with a transaction, or render service on a contractual basis for or be employed/ appointed to any position with a public service board or commission.	§ 15:1121

Ethics: Revolving Door Bans

Maine	None	
Maryland	Until the conclusion of the next regular session that begins after the member leaves office, a former legislator may not assist or represent any party for compensation in a matter that is the subject of legislative action.	§ 15-504
Massachusetts	A public officer, may not, after leaving public service, participate in particular matters in which he or she participated as a public employee. In addition, public officials are prohibited from appearing personally for one year period in connection with any particular matter which was under his or her official responsibility for <i>two years</i> prior to the public official or employee leaving public office.	§ 268A
Michigan	None. However, if they resign from office, legislators are prohibited from registering under the Lobby Act for the remainder of a term of office from which they have resigned.	§ 15.342
Minnesota	None	
Mississippi	No public servant, including a legislator, may be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any level of government, authorized by law passed or order made by any board of which he or she may have been a member within one year after the expiration of such term. No public servant may perform any service for any compensation for any person or business after termination of his or her employment in relation to any case, decision, proceeding or application with respect to which he or she was directly concerned or in which he or she personally participated <i>during the period of his or her service or employment.</i>	§ 25-4-105 (2) (3) (e)
Missouri	(5) There is a prohibition on public officials, including legislators, influencing a decision of the agency or subdivision of which he or she was a member within one year of termination of employment. (6) Prohibition on performing any service for any consideration in relation to any case, decision, proceeding or application in which he or she was directly concerned or personally participated during the period of service.	§ 105-454 (5) (6)
Montana	Public officers may not within one year of voluntary termination of current job obtain employment in which they will take direct advantage, unavailable to others, of matters with which they were directly involved during term of office or employment.	§ 2-2-105(3)
Nebraska	None	
Nevada	None	
New Hampshire	None	
		§ 52:13C-21.4

New Jersey	Legislators cannot, within one year of termination of office, register as a governmental affairs agent. A governmental affairs agent is defined as someone who receives more than \$100 compensation, including reimbursement of expenses, over a three month period to influence legislation or regulations.	
New Mexico	For one year after leaving office, a public officer, including a legislator, shall not represent for pay anyone before the government agency at which the former public officer served. Permanent ban on representing a person in dealings with the government on a matter in which the former public official participated personally and substantially while a public official.	§ 10-16-8
New York	No legislator within two years after termination of service, may receive compensation for any services on behalf of anyone to promote or oppose the passage of bills or resolutions by the legislature.	§ 73(8))a)(iii)
North Carolina	None	
North Dakota	None	
Ohio	For one year after the conclusion of his or her service as a member of the General Assembly, no former member shall represent, or act in a representative capacity for any person on any matter before the General Assembly, any committee of the General Assembly or the controlling board.	§ 102.03(A)(4)
Oklahoma	None, but under Oklahoma constitution Section V-23, for two years after legislators' terms expire, they cannot be interested in contracts with the state, its counties or subdivisions if the law calling for the contract or funding it was passed during their term.	
Oregon	None. Other prohibited actions §244.040.	
Pennsylvania	No former public official, including legislators, shall represent a person for compensation on any matter before the governmental body with which he has been associated for one year after he leaves that body.	§ 1103(g)
Rhode Island	One-year ban on lobbying and accepting employment to a state agency.	§ 36-14-5
South Carolina	For one year after leaving office, a public official, including a legislator, may not represent clients before the governmental entity served, and accept employment from a person who is regulated by the governmental entity, if it involves a matter in which he or she directly and substantially participated during service or employment.	§ 8-13-755

South Dakota	Lobbying prohibited within one year after termination of service. Violation of section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.	§ 2-12-8.2
Tennessee	None.	
Texas	None. Standards of Conduct listed § 572.051	
Utah	None	
Vermont	None	
Virginia	For one year after his termination a legislator are prohibited from representing any person or group for compensation in any manner before the General Assembly and or any agency of the legislature.	§ 2.1-639.33(7)
Washington	State officials, including legislators, are banned for one year on accepting employment or receiving compensation if during the two years preceding termination of state employment was engaged in the negotiation of a contract, had a direct or indirect beneficial interest in a contract, or participated in any transaction involving the state. Voluntary assistance to person, nonprofit, poor or infirm is permissible.	§ 42.52.080(1)(a) § 42.50.090
West Virginia	None. Prohibition exempts legislators.	§ 6B-2-5(d)(3)(g)
Wisconsin	No former state public official for one year after he or she leaves office may for compensation act on behalf of any party other than the state.	§ 19.45(8)(b)
Wyoming	None	

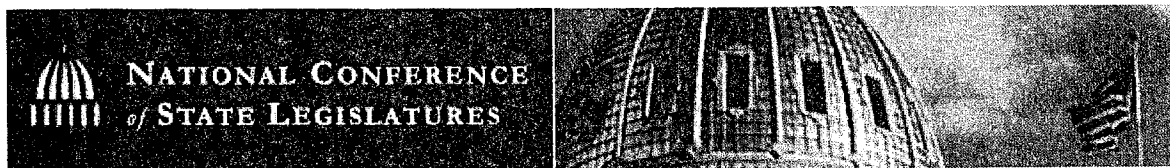
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Ethics: Honorarium Restrictions

UPDATED June, 2006--reflects statutes in effect as of 12/31/05

50-state-table

Most states address whether state legislators can receive an honorarium. Generally speaking, an honorarium is a payment for a service on which custom or propriety forbids a set price. Such services usually include giving a speech, making an appearance, participating on a panel or writing articles or publications. The U.S. Office of Government Ethics Agency defines the term "honorarium" as a payment or money or anything of value for a "series of appearances, speeches, or articles if the subject matter is directly related to the individual's official duties or the payment is made because of the individual's status with the Government." Some states, including Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington specifically define what is or is not an honorarium. A few states such as Minnesota and South Carolina include honorarium in their definition of a "gift" or "anything of value."

States are almost equally divided between prohibiting and allowing honorarium for legislators. Twenty-five states prohibit honorarium if it is offered in connection with a legislator's official duties. Meaning, a legislator could accept honorarium for services performed in relation to their private profession or occupation if unrelated to the legislator's duties as a member of the Legislature. Additionally, most states which prohibit honorarium do allow for reimbursement for travel, lodging and necessary expenses.

Twenty-five states allow honorarium or do not specifically address honorarium in statute. These states typically allow honorarium as long as it does not influence a legislator's official duties. Georgia is one state that only allows honorariums up to a certain amount. At least 15 states that allow honorariums do require that they be disclosed.
http://www.ncsl.org/programs/ethics/e_gift.htm

State	Policy	Statutory Reference
Alabama	Honorarium allowed only if received in an "official capacity" for advice or assistance on matters concerning the legislature or if it is not given with the purpose of "influencing legislation or official action".	Ala. Code §36-25-7
Alaska	Honorarium prohibited for official duties, but reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses. Legislator should not seek or accept compensation for personal services that is significantly greater than the value of the services rendered taking into account the higher rates generally charged by specialists in a profession. Legislators may accept honoraria if given for an appearance or speech that is not connected to legislative service.	Alaska Stat. §24-60-030 §24-60-085
Arizona	Honorarium allowed unless it is given "to influence official action". It is generally restricted by §38-542 and Senate Rule 29. Legislator shall not accept any financial benefit, including any gift, upon an agreement or understanding that his or her vote, opinion, judgement, exercise of discretion	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §41-1232.02 §38-542

	or other action as a public official will be influenced. Lobbyist must disclose if above \$20. Lobbyist principle must disclose if above \$10.	
Arkansas	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties.	Ark. Stat. Ann. §5-52-108 §21-8-701(d)(8)
California	Honorarium prohibited for official duties, but reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses.	Ca. Govt. Code §89501, §89502
Colorado	Honorarium allowed but it must be disclosed if valued over \$50	Colo.Rev. Stat. §24-6-203
Connecticut	Honorarium prohibited but reimbursement allowed for necessary expenses.	Conn. Gen. Stat. §1-84 (k)
Delaware	Honorarium allowed but it must be disclosed. Honorarium does not include reimbursement for expenses.	Del. Code Ann. Tit. 29, § 5813
Florida	Honorarium prohibited for official duties, but reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses.	Fla. Stat. §112.3149
Georgia	Honorarium allowed up to \$101 for a speech or service related to the performance of public duties. Honorarium must be disclosed if related to official duties.	Ga. Code §21-5-11 and §21-5-50(b)
Hawaii	Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited for state legislators. But, 84-13(2) places restrictions on the acceptance of compensation given for the performance of the legislator's official duties.	Hawaii Rev. Stat. §84-13.
Idaho	Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed for state legislators.	NA
Illinois	Honorarium prohibited unless given by a 501(c)(3) , but reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses. Honorarium does not include cash payments from 501(c)(3)'s or funds reported under Article 9 of the Election Code.. Honorarium valued above \$50 must be disclosed. Any honorarium or honorarium accepted in violation of this Section shall be surrendered to the State Treasurer and deposited into the General Revenue Fund.	5 ILCS 420/2-110)
Indiana	Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed for state legislators.	NA
Iowa	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses.	Iowa Code §68B.23

Honorarium Restrictions

Kansas	Honorarium prohibited , but reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses. Reimbursement expenses must be disclosed.	Kan. Stat. Ann. §46-237
Kentucky	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses, if approved ahead of time by LRC. Reimbursement or honoraria received in connection with personal profession must be disclosed.	Ky. Rev. Stat. §6.787(2)(f) and §6.747
Louisiana	Honorarium allowed , if the speech is given in the US or Canada., but it must be disclosed.	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §42:1111 §42:1123(16)
Maine	Honorarium allowed but it must be disclosed. Honorarium does not include reimbursement for actual and necessary travel expenses for an appearance or speech.	Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 1§1016A
Maryland	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties except for food and beverage given by a legislative organization approved by a presiding officer of the legislature. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses. Reimbursement expenses must be disclosed.	Md. State Govt. Code Ann. §15-505(d)
Massachusetts	Honorarium allowed but it must be disclosed.	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. 268b
Michigan	Honorarium prohibited.	Mich. Comp. Laws§169.250
Minnesota	Honorarium prohibited , but reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses. Minnesota Rules part 4501.0100, subp.5 includes honorarium under the definition of a gift	Minn.Stat. §10A.071(2), §10A.09(6)
Mississippi	Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed for state legislators. Honorarium must be disclosed if determined to be outside income. Lobbyists must report it if valued over \$10.	Miss. Code Ann. §25-4-27
Missouri	Honorarium allowed but it must be disclosed.	Mo. Rev. Stat. §105.485
Montana	Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed for state legislators.	NA
Nebraska	Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed for state legislators.	NA
Nevada	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official	Nev. Rev. Stat.

	<p>duties. Reimbursement or payment allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses. Allowed for a speech delivered to an organization of legislatures, legislators or other elected officers or if provided for duties outside the legislature if: (1) Other members of the profession or occupation are ordinarily compensated for such a speech; and (2) The fee paid to the public officer or public employee is approximately the same as the fee that would be paid to a member of the private sector whose qualifications are similar to those of the officer or employee for a comparable speech. If honorarium is received, it must be disclosed. A public officer or public employee who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and, upon conviction, forfeits the amount of the honorarium.</p>	\$281.553
New Hampshire	<p>Honorarium allowed, but it must be disclosed if valued over \$50. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses.</p>	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §15-B
New Jersey	<p>Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed for state legislators, but it must be disclosed.</p>	N.J. Rev. Stat. §52:13C
New Mexico	<p>Honorarium prohibited if offered for services related to performance of public duties. An honorarium is defined as payment of money, or any other thing of value worth more than \$100. Reasonable reimbursement for travel, lodging or associated expenses is allowed, as is compensation for services rendered in the normal course of a private business pursuit.</p>	N.M. Stat. Ann. §10-16-4.1
New York	<p>Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed for state legislators, but it must be disclosed if value exceeds \$1000.</p>	N.Y. Public Officers Law §73-a
North Carolina	<p>Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited for state legislators. Lobbyists cannot give honorarium valued above \$100 in a calendar year. Honorarium valued above \$25 must be disclosed.</p>	N.C. Gen. Stat. §120-47.1.
North Dakota	<p>Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed for state legislators.</p>	NA
Ohio	<p>Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties. Honorarium does not include unsolicited gifts, awards, or trivial items of nominal value. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses. These items must be disclosed. "Honorarium" does not include ceremonial gifts or awards that have insignificant monetary value; unsolicited gifts of nominal value or trivial items of informational value; or earned income from any person, other than a legislative agent, for personal services that are customarily provided in connection with the practice of a bona fide business, if that business initially began before the public official or employee conducting that business was elected or appointed to his office or position of employment.</p>	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §102.03 (h)
Oklahoma	<p>Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited for state legislators. Honorarium valued at more than \$200 in actual expenses must be disclosed.</p>	Okla. Stat. Tit. 25§15-1-7

Oregon	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties in an amount in excess of \$1500, or in any amount for an appearance within the state or for appearance during a legislative session regardless of location for a legislator or any member of the household of the official unless received for services performed in relation to the private profession or occupation. Honorarium valued above \$50 must be reported.	Or. Rev. Stat. §244.040(c), §244.060
Pennsylvania	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses. Honorarium does not include tokens presented or provided which are of de minimis economic impact.	Pa. Cons. Stat. Tit. 11§1103(d)
Rhode Island	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties, unless: (1) the legislator uses his or her own time to prepare for the activity and does not make improper use of state or municipal materials or resources, or (2) the source of the honorarium is an individual or entity for which the legislator is not vested with decision making authority within his or her official duties.	R.I. Gen. Laws §36-14-5(a) (d); 36-14-7(a) Ethics Commission Regulation 5010
South Carolina	Honorarium prohibited. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses, but expenses must be disclosed. A legislator is allowed to accept a meal as honorarium provided in conjunction with a speaking engagement. Reimbursement for expenses incurred out of state must receive prior written approval from either the President Pro Tempore or Speaker of the House, depending on which assembly the member belongs. Honorarium is included in the definition of "anything of value".	S.C. Code Ann. §8-13-715 §2-17-110 Op S. C. St Ethics Comm., SEC AO92-061, Feb 26, 1992.
South Dakota	Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed.	NA
Tennessee	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses.	Tenn. Code Ann. §2-10-116
Texas	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses, but expenses and the identity of any person providing transportation, meals, or lodging expenses permitted under Section 36.07(b), Penal Code, must be disclosed. Note: Attorney General Opinions may prohibit honorarium as a "gift" depending on circumstances.	Tex. Penal Code Ann. §36.07 See Attn. Gen. Op. 1975, No. H-551, 1979, No. MW-90
Utah	Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed for state legislators. The Judicial Code prohibited honorarium above a specified amount.	NA
Vermont	Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed.	NA

Virginia	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses.	Va. Code §30-103
Washington	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties.	Wash. Rev. Code §42-52-30
West Virginia	Honorarium prohibited if offered in connection with legislator's official duties.	Legislative Rules 158-78-2
Wisconsin	Honorarium allowed or is not specifically prohibited or addressed. Reimbursement allowed for reasonable and related actual travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses. Honorarium valued above \$50 must be disclosed.	Wis. Stat. §19.56
Wyoming	Honorarium allowed in the form of a certificate or commemorative token up to \$250. Honorarium in monetary form is not specifically prohibited. Honorarium is included under the definition of "anything of value"	Wyo. Stat. §9-13